DEPARTURE OF THE CREW FROM DUNDEE. THEIR ENTHUSIASTIC TREATMENT BY THE INHAB-ITANTS-CONVERSATION WITH DR. BESSEL-HIS VIEWS ON THE RESULTS OF THE EXPEDITION-CAUSE OF DR. HALL'S DEATH-SCENES AT THE RAILROAD DEPOT.

TERON AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TEIBUNE. DUNDER, Sept. 23 .- The crew of the Polaris have been the heroes of the town since their arrival among us. The greatest curiosity has been excited by their movements. Occasionally crowds have followed them as they walked through the town, and at all times the respect and consideration exhibited toward them have been peculiarly gratifying. The hero of the lot has been Mr. Chester. The sympathy which has been awakened on his behalf has been of the most hearty kind, and this has been aroused chiefly in consequence of the great exertions he made to secure the rescue of the party. Even his own comrades regard him with feelings of admiration, and all are ready to admit that, but for the ingenuity and skill which he displayed in constructing the boats, the crew never could have expected to quit their Winter quarters. He is a splendid, manly fellow, of commanding appearance and frank and affable manner, and by

not a few his society has been courted. A good deal of surprise has been created in consequence of the absence of any trace in the men of their long sejourn in the Polar regions. All of them are so hearty and fresh looking that one would suppose that, instead of having been confined for months on the shores of Melville Bay, they had been living in luxuriance in a congenial [climate. There has been the greatest avidity to obtain the minutest particulars respecting the death of Capt. Hall. The only person able to furnish the necessary information was of course Dr. Bessel, Accordingly I took the opportunity on Saturday of visiting the Doctor.

Dr. Bessel expressed his disinclination to speak about things on which he might be examined afterward in New-York. He said he had charge of the scientific department of the expedition; when the expedition arrived at the Winter quarters the observatory was set up and observations begun. There were meteorological, astronomical, geological, zoological, botanical, and tidal. Complete zoological collections were made. There were also botanical and geological. A great many fossils were collected. Two boxes of them were brought away, but the greater portion was, unfortunately, lest on the occasion of the separation of the crew. When they were obliged to leave the vessel they were unable to bring away many of those things. There was a complete survey of the coast line made, but it was only as far as means permitted. The tidal observations were made hourly, and oftener on special occasions, and they were kept up during the whole time, even after the ship was abandoned, so far as the instruments permitted. Some instruments were lost, and some had to be made in their stead. The observations were continued even on the whalers, and the expedition was greatly indebted to the masters of the Ravenscraig and Arctic, who supplied all the facilities in their power. The observations were not interrupted until

the North Sea was reached. In reply to an inquiry whether he attempted any expedition after he left the Polaris and built the habitation on the shore in which to winter, Dr. Bessel replied that an attempt was made to reach a depot of provisions at Polaris Bay and to proceed thence northward to examine the state of the ice. This attempt failed, in consequence of the insufficiency of means. The ice being a little rough, it was necessary to get natives to drive the sleighs. The crew were on good terms with the natives, but the natives did not like this sort of work and deserted three times, so at last it was necessary to abandon the enterprise. Dr. Bessel remarked that he could give a particular account of the nature of the scientific discoveries which were made; he had most of the papers relating to these subjects, but he did not think that it would be interesting generally. The animal and vegetable specimens which were procured had peculiarities not previously known. The crew were at a part of the world never before he supposed, many new things were disclosed.

In regard to the manner in which the expedition was conducted under Capt. Hall, Dr. Bessel was unwilling to give me his opinion on the subject, adding: "It may be that a formal inquiry will take place at New-York with the view of eliciting all the facts connected with the expedition, and I therefore do not consider that I should say anything on the matter now. I have my own opinion on the whole matter. but I would decline positively in the meantime to say what it is. I den't east reflections on anybody; but I don't, at the same time, think that it would be proper in me to go into such a question now.' In regard to the stories that have been circulated respecting the death of Capt. Hall Dr. Bessel said: "I know that there have been a great many stories, and I can assure you that we were all surprised regarding the one about poisoning." I asked him to describe to me the symptoms which Capt, Hall evinced before his death. He refused, saying, "If I were to tell you all about that it could only be intelligible to medical men, and therefore I decline.' "Then, Doctor," I asked, "would you have any objection to say what, in your opinion, was the cause of death?" "I believe it was apoplexy," he said. In reply to my remark that I had heard somebody say that there had been suffusion of blood on the brain, Dr. Bessel said, "Well, that is one symptom of anopiexy.

Returning to the primary object of the expedition, Dr. Bessel said be thought that the results attained are of such importance as materially to advance science. He contemplated continuing the presecution of the expedition immediately before the loss of the Polaris. "We would have done our best to accomplish the objects which were contemplated when it was fitted out." Regarding the efficiency of the Polaris for the service in which she was engaged, the Doctor said she was a strong ship and did very well, but she had not sufficient capacity for carrying

I never before witnessed such a scene of excitement as was presented at the Dundee railway station last night, on the occasion of the departure of the Polaris crew for America. Many hundreds of persons crowded the building all get a glimpse of the brave fellows who had risked so much and done 'so much in the Polar Seas. The train was to depart at 61 o'clock, and a few minutes before that Mr. Chester, leaning on the arm of Capt. Adams of the Arctic, passed along the platform. Hundreds shook him cordially by the hand, and in other ways the favor with which he received visibly affected him. Little attention was bestowed on the others of the crew. Dr. Bessel, in company with Dean of Guild Macnaughton, reached the station shortly afterward. He came in for the greatest share of attention next to Mr. Chester. Over his shoulders he had a large telescope slung. and was as jaunty and hearty as could well be conceived. The railway officials had the greatest difficulty in keeping the crowd back from the carriages. Each member of the crew leaned half way over the windows and had his hand almost shaken to pieces. Exactly at half past six o'clock the train moved off Such enthusiastic cheering has not often been heard within the structure, and it was continued until distance must have prevented the sound from being heard by those in whose honor it was made. The men of the Polaris acknowledged the compliments paid them and, as the vast assemblage, which comprised among it many of the leading citizens of the town, retired from the station, fervent hopes were expressed that the crew of the Polaris might safely reach their homes across the

THE POLARIS EXPEDITION. Atlantic. The crew have expressed on repeated occasions their thankfulness to Capt. Adams for the kindness and consideration he showed them on their homeward voyage, and on Monday, the 22d, they presented him with the following address:

DUNDER, Sept. 22, 1873. We, the undersigned, forming a portion of the shipwrecked crew of the United States steamer Polaris, do ereby take this opportunity of expressing our heartfelt thanks to Capt. W. Adams of the steamer Arctic for his extreme kindness toward us during our stay on board his vessel.-S. O. Buddington, H. C. Chester, N. J. Coffin A. A. Odell, N. Hayes, W. F. Campbell, Wm. Morton E. Schumann, H. Siemens, H. H. Hoblez, Emil Bessel.

THE CASTAWAYS.

ARRIVAL OF ELEVEN OF THE RESCUED POLARIS MEN-HASTE OF THE GOVERNMENT TO TAKE THEM TO WASHINGTON-SUBSTANCE OF THEIR GUARDED STATEMENTS.

The steamship City of Antwerp arrived at Quarantine Landing at about 5 a. m. on Saturday, with Capt. Buddington, First Mate Chester, Dr. Emil Bessel, and eight others of the crew of the Arctic exploring steamer Polaris on board. At Quarantine a Health official boarded the steamer. As soon as he had announced himself satisfied as to their state of health, the men were hurried, with their scant luggage, on board the United States tug Catalpa, by which they were at once conveyed to the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, and consigned to the United States steamer Tallapoesa, for immediate conveyance to Washington. On inquiring of the purser of the Antwerp why the survivors of two Arctic Winters were dealt with so harshly, a TRIBUNE reporter received the reply: "They want to keep them away from the interviewers." An attempt was made early on Saturday morning to put to sea, but the stiff breeze which was blowing almost a gale even in the barbor, and the Weather Bureau's prophecies of rougher weather later in the day, compelled the captain of the Taliapoosa to defer his departure until further instructo his telegram. He was directed to await clearer weather, and to warn the Polaris crew to wait the official examination in Washington before they told the full story of their disastrous voyage. The Taliapoosa lay at the dock in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard all day Saturday, the Polaris men being kept strictly under the eyes of her officers. Capt. McRitchie, with every appearance of cordiality, introduced the reporter to Capt Buddington, who, however, declined to say anything about the more important matters connected with his voyage, always replying in carefully weighed words that he must make no important statements until he had given his evidence efficially before the officers at Washington. Chester, Bessel, and all the crew were equally reticent, although most of them spoke very freely on matters of less importance. Their statements cover much of the matter which was telegraphed to THE TRIBUNE from Dundee, Scotland, on Sept. 19, just after the arrival of the men at that place.

H. C. Chester, the first mate, who was second in com mand of the rescued party, told at some length the story of their life in the ice up to the time they were discovered by the Ravenscraig. They had almost discovered by the Ravenscraig. They had almost stripped the Polaris of her furniture, mainly to keep themselves warm, using carpets and cabin hangings for that purpose. They experienced great difficulty and hardship in constructing the small boats from the bulwarss and main deck of the Polaris, because of their inexperience as boat-builders, and the necessity of being closely enveloped in furs and robes whenever they include their huts. When they finally put to sea the boats proved very frail and frequently seemed likely to be broken up, even in ordinary seas. They experienced no suffering from hunger or scurvy, as they shot a number of small Arctic birds, which gave a nucle-needed variety to their diet. Chester had accompanied Capt. Hall on his last sleigh-ride northward, and declared absolutely that there could be no foundation for the charges of foul play in the death of the explorer. He was subject to apoplexy, and was stricken on the day of his return from the long trip northward. Chester thought that he was definions for a time, and usade wild charges in those moments, which he did not seem to remember when he had recovered.

Dr. Emil Bessel, the Scientist of the expedition, spoke very freely about the scientific results of the journey, but declared that he would not be tempted into saying anything out-side of scientific matters. Most of his valuable drawings and other papers were lost in the wreck, or left behind when the party took to the boats. He has with him fac similes of mollusks brought up by soundings in latitudes as high as \$2^*\$. Among a few pencil sketches and water colors which he saved are drawings of unique glacial formations, one of them resembling absent ruins, and another a hage cascade. The furthest, point reached by Dr. Kane is represented as a sharp, towering stalagmate, immease as a haif dozen average leeberrs. He has small water colors of the Northern Light, and of as Arche twilight in lat. 80, the latter representing short stabs of light reaching out a few degrees above the horizon stripped the Polaris of her farmiture, mainly to keep colors of the Northern Light, and of an Arctic Iwinght in lat. 80°, the latter representing short stubs of light reaching only a few degrees above the horizon and apparently converging at some point far below it. Dr. Bessel could say nothing of the valuable manuscripts supposed to be in Capt. Hall's possession at the time of his death. He believed that it was true that some of them were left with a friend of the captain's at Tessuisak, with instructions that the box containing them should not be opened until after Lady Franklin's death.

cash.

The members of the crew were unanimeus in the cenicion that Capt. Hall's death was the result of exposite, or apopiexy, or some natural cause, and generally jected the statement of Capt. Tyson relative to Capt. dudington's alleged drankenness. The officers of the ity of Antwerp, on being questioned, said that Budington and his party had received the best calon fare, and wine had been freely offered them, but that Capt. Suddington had not been seen at all under the influence of leave. The officers believed that he would have

THE MEN EXPECTED AT WASHINGTON-AN INVESTI-GATRON ORDERED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.-Capt. Buddington and his Polaris party are expected to arrive here during tonight or to-morrow forenoon on the Tallapoosa. They will be landed at the Navy-Yard, and will be detained there as the Tyson party were, and not be allowed any intercourse with the world except through the Secretary of the Navy and such persons as he may select. After the Seefetary and his officers shall have con ducted and finished a secret investigation as to the safferings, trials, and achievements of the brave discoverers, they will be liberated and allowed to see their famites and triends. So far as known, the Secretary of the

THE FATE OF THE MODOCS.

CAPT. JACK, BOSTON CHARLEY, BLACK JIM, AND SCHONCHIN HANGED AT FORT KLAMATH-THE EXECUTION WITNESSED BY FIVE HUNDRED IN-DIANS-GEN. CANBY AVENGED.

JACKSONVILLE, Oregon, Oct. 3.—The correspondent of the Associated Press left Fert Klamath this morning at 11:30 o'clock, and by bard riding arrived here late this evening with the following report of the execution of Capt. Jack and his band:

Boston Charley and Black Jim were led on the scaffold first and Schenchin next. They trod it with apparent indifference, having evidently resolved to die as bravely as they had lived. Capt. Jack went easily up the stairway, but looked wretched and miserable. The manacles had been struck off, but their arms were securely pinioned with cords. At precisely 2:45 a.m., the interpreters, Capt. O. C. Applegate and David Hill, explained to the prisoners the nature of the order to be read to them, and at 10 o'clock Adjutant Kingsbury read the order promulgating the sentence of the Commission and the President's order thereon, with the orders of the Secretary of War and the department commander in the

The two reprieved prisoners, Barncho and Sholuck. stood on the ground in front of the scaffold, shackled and under guard. During the reading, the pinioned victims were seated on the platform of the scaffold with their feet on the drop, listening anxiously, but of course understanding not a word. The reading occupied ten ningles; then the Adjutant read the order and commutation in the case of Barneho and Sholuck, and the poor fellows were taken back to the stockade, evidently relocated at not accompanying the others to the
mappy honting grounds. The enaplain thea offered an carnest prayer for the souls of
the culprite, which was listened to attentively.
At 16:15 the fatal nooses were blaced around their necks
under direction of Capt. Hoge. It was necessary to cut
off a little of Capt. Jack's long hair which was in the
way of the rope. Capt. Hoge then hade farewell to the
prisoners, and the black caps were placed over the heads
of all the culprits. At 16:20 they stood on the drop and
the rope was cut by the assistant at a signal made with
Capt. Hoge's handkerchief. The bodies awang round
sha round, Jack and Ji m apparently dying easily, but
Boston and Schonchin suffering terrible convulsions.
Boston and Schonchin repeatedly drew up their legs,
but the two others seemed to die almost instantly. At
10:25 their pulses were fell by Capt. Hoge, and as this is
being written they are swinging lifeless in the air.

As the drop fell with a terrible "thud," a halfsmothered cry of horror went up from the crowd of evertoe Kismath Indians who witnessed the awful spectacle. fellows were taken back to the stockade, evidently re-

Wails of bitter angulah also arose from the stockado where the wives and children of the poor fellows had a view of the shocking scene. The coffins, six in number, had been placed directly in the rear of the gallows, two of them destined to be unoccupied, as the order commuting the sentences of Barneho and Sholuck only arrived at 10:30 last evening, and preparations had been made for their execution with the others. An application was made this morning to Gen. Wheaton by the Sherifisof Jackson County, Oregon, for the custody of the Indians indicted by the Grand Jury, but it was refused.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE REPUBLIC OF SPAIN. LANDING OF INSURGENTS OFF GARRUCHA-THEIR INTENTION TO PILLAGE THE SILVER MINES-ES-TELLA OCCUPIED BY THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS-MADRID, Saturday, Oct. 4, 1873.

The Intransigente vessels Tetuan and Fernando el Catolico bave effected a landing off Garrucha for the purpose of procuring provisions. It is apparently their intention also to pillage the silver mines in the vicinity of Sierra de Almagrera, and the authorities at that place are making preparations to resist an attack. Admiral Lobos, who is now at Gibraltar with the Spanish squadron, has received orders to go in pursuit of the insurgent vessels. The British squadron has gone to Garrucha.

MADRID, Oct. 5, 1873. Gen. Moriones last week offered battle to the Carlists before Estella. The Carlists refused to fight, and on Saturday precipitately evacuated Estella, which was

occupied by the Government forces.

The insurgent men-of-war have quitted Garrucha. The British squadron has arrived at Valencia.

The Government contemplates the consolidation of the Spanish and Cuban debts. The Correspondencia contradicts a report that a cool-

ness had sprung up between Senor Castelar and Gen. Sickles, the United States Minister. The Minister of Colonies, who leaves soon for Cuba and Porto Rico, has received special instructions for the

settlement of political difficulties in those islands. LONDON, Oct. 5, 1873. A special dispatch from Paris to The London Observe states that 350 Deputies of the French Assembly have pledged themselves to support a motion for the restora-

PARTY POLITICS IN FRANCE.

tion of the monarchy.

FORMATION OF A BONAPARTE LEAGUE PROHIBITED-DELIBERATIONS OF THE REPUBLICANS-M. THIERS REFUSES TO LEAVE PARIS UNTIL AFFAIRS BECOME MORE SETTLED. PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 4, 1875.

The Gaulois having announced that a list would be opened at its office for the enrollment of all persons who desired to join a Bonaparte League, the Minister of the Interior has issued an order forbidding the carrying out of the project,

The Republican members of the Assembly are hastening to Paris for consultation as to their line of action in opposition to the schemes of the Monarchists. M. Thiers has written to the Mayor of Nancy, declining to visit that town until the present crisis has passed. He says:
"We (the Left) must defend the Republic, the principles of 1789, and the tricoler, without which a counter revolution would be an odious and revolting lie." Paris, Oct. 5, 1873.

The Deputies of the Right, at a meeting to-day, ap, pointed Gen. Changarnier, the Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier, the Baron de Larcy, M. Combier, and Count Daru, a committee to draw up a platform on which all sections of the Right can unite.

VIEWS OF THE POPE ON THE CAUSE OF

ROME, Oct. 5, 1873. The Pope has so far recovered from his recent indisposition as to be able to receive visitors daily. To a delegation which waited on him Saturday, he declared that, humanly speaking, the triumph of the cause of the Church was very distant.

THE CHURCH.

ANARCHY IN THE FIJI ISLANDS.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 4, 1873. A Melbourne (Australia) dispatch reports that anarchy prevails in the P.ji Islands. Many of the white settlers refuse to pay taxes, and have taken up arms to resist their collection. The British and German Consuls have intervened to restore order. The commander of a British gunboat has ferbidden the subjects of Great Britain from arming.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The funeral of the late Sir Edwin Landseer tokes place in London, at St. Paul's, on the 11th of October.

It is reported that the crops have failed in Hungary, and that famine prevails in some sections that country. A dispatch from Alexandria, Egypt, says a

bancial panie prevails in that city. Money is very caree, but no failures have yet been reported. The Old Catholic Bishop, Rainkens, who was recently recognized by the Emperor William as a Catho-lic Bishop, will take the oath of allegiance to the Ger-man Empire, at Berlin, on the 7th of October.

There are a number of American fishing essels in Sydney, C. B., harbor. Some of them average to barrels of mackerel a day. News received from Lab rador states that the fishermen had returned from the north, and bring intelligence of having secured a go average voyage. The cod-fishery north of Scal Islan average voyage. The cod-fishery north of Seal Islands had improved a little since the last trip. South of that part of the coast very little had been done in cod-fishing. The season had been a fair average one for herring, fish of a superior size and quality having strack in plentically, and the catch by nets being general along the coast.

YELLOW-FEVER KAVAGES.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX VICTIMS AT MEMPHIS LAST WEEK.

Mempus, Oct. 5 .- There were forty-eight nterments vesterday of which twenty-six were from yellow-fever. For the week there were 240 deaths of which 146 were from yellow-fever, against 98 the week before. The total number of deaths since the disease appeared is 502, nearly all of which occurred in the infected district. The German Bruderbund earnestly appeal to German societies and Germans generally for aid in nursing their sick and burying their dead, contributions to be sent to H. Shilling, treasurer. INTERMENTS AT SHREVEPORT.

SHREVEPORT, Oct. 4.-From the official records the following were the interments from yellow records the following were the interments from yellow fever here to-day: Wm. Faulkner, Edward Boyland, Narman Brewer, Samuel Berryman, Leonard Sewell, E. P. Clarke (colored), and John Patterson. Get. 5.—The following interments took place here to-day: J. J. Clarke, Joseph E. Gayle, Constance Braul-lien, W. W. Ashmore, Lizzie Rose, Millie A. Child, Clar-ence P. Broone, Ida E. Bruner, F. Selgler, Hannah Dur-ham (colored), Eenjamin Wannock, M. M. Meyers, Susan Francis, and Rose Trott.

THE WORK OF THE COTTON EXCHANGE. The Cotton Exchange Committee has received dispatches from the Mayor of Memphis, J. John Johnson, and from the President of the Union and Planters' Bank of Memphis, in which it was stated that the need was great and immediate for money to succost the sick and bury the dead. The chairman of the Com mittee has already transferred \$1,000 by telegraph to N. M. Farrington, President of the Union and Planters Bank, to be used as the Mayor and the President of the Howard Association may direct. The subscriptions for Memphis thus far amount to \$1,655.

AN APPEAL TO THE FREEMASONS. The following dispatch was received yester

day from Memphis:

Memphis, Oct. 5, 1873.

Dr. James M. Austin, Grand Secretary Grand Lodge of Freemasons, New York: We are forced to give the Masons of New-York the signal of distress. We have exhausted our funds but not our power of doing good. Can you help us!

Secretary Masons Relief Board.

Dr. Austin telegraphed at once to Mr. Wheeler that relief would be afforded by the Freemasons of this State. day from Memphis:

Contributions from lodges or individuals may be left with the Grand Secretary.

JOSEPH ARCH.

TORONTO, Oct 4.-Joseph Arch, President of the Agricultural Laborers' Society of Engla nd, has left for the Muskoka District. On his return he will proceed to the United States to ascertain by personal observation the advantages offered to immigrants of the

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—A committee has been appointed and other arrangements perfected by the workingmen of Boston and its vicinity to give Joseph Arch, the English workingmen's friend, a public reception on his arrival here. The proposed reception will include a general parade in this city of the trade organizations from various parts of the Staje, and an enthusimatic ovation in Fancuil Hall.

PROTESTANT TOPICS.

DELEGATES TO THE EVANGELICAL AL LIANCE IN CITY PULPITS.

SERMONS BY THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY, THE REV. DR. STOUGHTON, THE REV. M. PROCHET, PRESI-DENT M'COSH. THE REV. NARAYAN SHESHADRAI, THE REV. E. F. COOK, AND OTHERS-A SIGNIFICANT COMMUNION.

Many of the delegates to the Evangelical Alliance occupied pulpits in this city yesterday, and were heard by large congregations. The Protestant reunion was the common topic of the day, and those ermons in which no direct reference was made to it were markedly evangelical in tone. The most noteworthy incident of the day was the communion service in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church in the afternoon, when the Dean of Canterbury, the Rev. Dr. Matteo Prochet of Geneva, the Rev. Narayan Sheshadrai of Bombay, the Rev. Dr. Adams, Bishop Schweinitz of the Moravian Church, and many other delegates to the Alliance knelt together to receive the elements of bread and wine.

SERVICES OF THE DAY. ADMINISTRATION OF THE LORD'S SUPPER TO THE

MEMBERS OF THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE. At the Madison Square Presbyterian Church

At half-past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Lord's Supper was administered in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church to the delegates to the Conference of the Evangelical Alliance, a large number of the clergy of the city, and a crowded congregation By 3 o'clock every available spot in the church was occupied. At the appointed hour the Rev. Dr. Adams entered and seated himself at the Communion table. On his right sat the Very Rev. the Dean of Canterbury, the Rev. Dr. Mattee Prochet of Geneva, and the Rev. Narayan Sheshadrai of Bombay; and on his left Bishop Schweinitz of the Moravian Church and the Rev. Dr. Angus of London.

After the singing of the 579th bymn, the Rev. Dr. Adams said that he believed in the communion of saints. When they prayed for the church, their thoughts ran all over the earth and took in all the faithful in Christ Jesus. Christians in all quarters of the globe partook of the Supper of the Lord. They did this in divers manners and held to various forms, but whether solemnized n the old cathedral or at a conventicle on the mountain side, the sacred rite stood as a monumental evidence of the truth of Christianity. It had been handed down through all the ages, and now the representatives of the various brauches of the Church in all climes had met there to join as with one heart in the ordinance instituted nearly 2,000 years ago by Christ himself in the upper room in Jerusalem.

Dr. Adams then called upon the Dean of Canterbury, who spoke briefly. It was the death of the Lord Jesus Christ, he said, which really united all Christians. When all of them looked for salvation only in the death of Christ, then all could understand the love wherewith God had leved them. United thus by faith in Christ, they became sons of God, and could look up to their Father. Then they could understand the declaration, "Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear Him." It was the Lord Jesus Christ's last command that partaking of the bread and the wine, they should show forth His death The Christian he should come again. proved his faith in his Lord by that act, and the fruits of godliness followed. He knew no way in which the communion of saints could better be shown than in this partaking together of the sacramental bread and wine. Each might have his own way of celebrating the divine ordinance, but when they met together from various climes they showed the reality of the unity which bound them together by partaking in common with believers of every creed the emblems of their dead and risen Lord. This showed that they shared one hope of immortality, and that the love of their Divine Master united them. The Dean con-

Baptist, London, to give thanks for the bread. A very fervent and effective prayer followed; so touching and tender were many of the allusions as to produce deep emotion. The bread was handed round by the deacons.

eva, who spoke in Eaglish. He wished simply to express the joy which filled his heart. Amid all their diversities of forms and opinions it was delightful to find that they all built on the one Rock—the Rock of

The Rev. Narayan Sheshadrai, who was attired in Hindoe garb and wore a white turban, was the next speaker. In introducing him, Dr. Adams spoke with feeling of the vast multitudes in India who were still without the Gospel. He rejoiced to know, however, that the first fruits of the Gentiles of that vast continent had aiready been garnered, and that the fields were whitening unto the barvest. Mr. Sheshadrai then made a stirring address in excellent English. He said that on an occasion like that a certain passage of Scripture was brought forcibly to his mind: "He shall see of the travail of his soul and shall be satisfied." He believed that the blessed Savior had seen of the travail of His soul in every one who had just partaken of the sacred ordinance. The truth had come to the speaker's heart with peculiar force. He came from a nation which had taught him as a Brahmin to believe that he was God upon earth-a being of the proudest assertions and the meanest realities. Being god upon earth he had been taught to claim divine honors. Every Brahmin was a god to his red. And yet at the same time he had been taught that he was conceived and born in sin, that he was sin itself. But he had been rescued from this awful state by the Gospel. He and others of his nation who and been thus delivered were, however, only a foretaste of the vast concourse that were to be gathered into the fold of Christ There were thousands and thousands in that land of spiritual darkness who took delight in the Lord's Supper. Still these were but a small part of its vast population. Over 240,000,000 of souls were there in the bondage of ignorance and superstition. Christians were not to be discouraged because so few com-paratively in that land had been converted from India was a peculiar country. It would take a long time for the gospel to permeate its heathen mil-lions. The same Holy Spirit, however, that had enlightened Europe was throwing its beams over India, and soon in that country Christ would hold sway, and see of the travail of His soul, and be satisfied.

The Rev. Dr. Adams announced the 147th hymn, and after the singing the Deau of Canterbury pronounced the benediction.

THE LONGING FOR CHRISTIAN UNITY.

By the Dean of Conterbury at the Church of the Ascension.

In the distribution of clergymen among the different churches, the Dean of Canterbury was assigned to the Church of the Ascension (Protestant Episcopal), at Fifth-ave, and Tenth st., whose pastor is the Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith. The services here were of an unisually interesting character, and the church was filled. The appearance of the English preacher hardly bears out the impression which many had received. His features are less refined than those of his companion of the morning, Dr. Smith, and his style not so scholarly, perhaps; but his earnestness is convincing, and his man-ner and mode of thought carry out the impression, at once formed, of an original, practical, and vigorous mind. The text from which his sermon was drawn was chosen with particular appropriateness at the present time, when Christian sects from all parts of the world are represented in the Evangelical Alliance. It was from St. Paur's Epistic to the Ephesians, fourth chapter and third verse : "Endeavoring to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace."

the spirit in the bond of peace."

There is, he began, at this present time a general longing for unity throughout the Christian world. Men are endeavoring to draw nearer to one another and to realize more thoroughly and heartly that we do form one body in Christ. The great principle of the Reformation is that the conscience of the individual is not to be oppressed, but that it must choose for itself, as is the teaching of modern times, and men have forgotten that ilberty also holds responsibility. Men probably, while struggling as they ought for the liberty of the conscience, have nevertheless forgotten that the truth, which soeshand in hand with it, is to be responsible before God for what we believe as well as what we do. If men had thought more of this responsibility than of the other part of the truth—for almost all truths are double-sighted; they look two

ways, and by looking too exclusively on one side of the truth we lose the follows of it—we should not have been perhaps, in such danger of forgetting its importance. And these divisions of ours are a serious block and injury to the one body of Christ. It is our duty not to divide the body of Christ, but while we do maintain our own rights and demand that the conscience of the individual is not to be oppressed by external authority we, nevertheless, should adopt that attitude which alone becomes us—the attitude of humility before God, the conscionness that we are answerable to Him for our belief, and, therefore, we ought to be very careful of what we believe, and careful not to form our beliefs simply in accordance with our own opinious, but we ought to feel that we owe something to those with whom we ourselves form the body of Christ. We ought to be very careful not to violate their consciences or in any respect to wrong them.

Thus I have end-avered to show you what Paul thought of Christian Unity. You see the great point of it is love; from that, love to each other. Let us, thee, attain to the full limits of Christian truth. We cannot throw away any portion of Christian truth from as without being the worse for it. Faith in Christ will raise us above this earthly existence, and fill us with high and heavenly hope. It will raise us above mere traffickers for the things of this life. No! whatever be our earthly iot, let us feel that there is something better and nobler that adds to its true value; that we are heirs to a heavenly, immortal hereafter; that our soul is the temple of God and his abiding-place, and that that is the part of us the salvation of which we are to seek. Let us love all others, not requiring them to have the same conscience as we, but remembering that they, too, are prossing forward toward the same heavenly hope, the same immortality. May God grant that while we do heartily endeaver to hold the truth and the unity of the Spirit, we may keep up love to all men who worship the Lord Jesus Chr

PERSONAL PRESENCE OF THE HOLY SPIRIT IN THE CHURCH.

By the Rev. Dr. Stoughton as the Madison-ave. Presbyterian Church. The church under the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Adams, at Madison-ave. and Twenty-fourth-st., was filled yesterday morning. The Rev. Dr. Stoughton of London, who preached, is well built and of medium hight. His features are of the Roman type—the forehead expansive, the chin broad and sharply cut, the lips firmly set, and the eye dark, clear and full. The head is large, and the hair and whiskers are iron gray. Dr Stoughton's voice is of small compass and his manner sedate rather than forcible. The Rev. Dr. Adams con ducted the service. The Rev. Dr. Stoughton gave out his text as follows: " And I will pray the father, and He shall give you another comforter, that He may abide with you forever."-John xiv, 16.

Three theories had existed in the world, the preache said, respecting the Holy Spirit. One was that He had remained with the Church from the day of Pentecos until now, inspiring it with true doctrine, giving a authority to decide matters of faith, preserving it from until now, mapring it with true doctrine, giving it authority to decide matters of faith, preserving it from error, and communicating to it power to act as the infallible guide to salvation. His view was held by the Catholic Roman and Anglican Churches. Another theory was that the Holy Spirit had quitted the Church—that the Church had lost its first love, and had become worse than dead. The third theory was that the Church was composed of the good men of all ages, and that as the Holy Spirit dwelt in the early Church so He continued to abide in the hearts of all those who loved the Lord Jesus Christ, and that there was a succession of faithful ministers inspired by Him to instruct his people in the truth. That was the view which the preacher held.

The preacher rejoiced that he had come to this land, and seen men face to face whom he had longed to see in the flesh. He never felt so near heaven as in this city. It was something like the millenium, and he hoped it would last. What a longing there was for more permanent union! But they must not only talk; they must have more of the Holy Spirit, for there could be no union without His Influence. Why should they not expect a great revival in New-York during this conference of the Evangelical Alliance! If those in the upper chamber received so copious an outpouring of the Holy Spirit, why hot they!

Labourers Ennobled in Chelst's Service.

LABORERS ENNOBLED IN CHRIST'S SERVICE.

The Rev. M. Prochet of Geneva conducted the services vesterday morning at the Central Presby terian Church, in Fifty-sixth-st., near Broadway, which the Rev. James D. Wilson is pastor. The audi ence was large. Dr. Prochet's style of preaching is earnest, his gestures are frequent, and he has a good ommand of words. He speaks English readily, though with a noticeable accent. Dr. Prochet considered the proper leaders of the peo-

ple. He first described the circumstances which drev

of their Divine Master united them. The Dean concluded by reciting the first collect of the communion service and the aposties' creed, the vast congregation standing and repeating the latter after the reverend speaker.

The Rev. Dr. Adams called upon the Rev. Dr. Angus. Baptist, London, to give thanks for the bread. A very fervent and effective prayer followed; so touching and tender were many of the allusions as to produce deep emotion. The bread was handed round by the deacons. Twenty minutes were consumed in this part of the ordinance. Bishop Schweinitz of the Moravian Church was called on to give thanks for the cup, which was afterward passed to the congregation. "Rock of Ages" was then sung.

The Rev. Dr. Adams introduced the Rev. Dr. Prochet of Geneva, who spoke in English. He wished simply to duty is, still there are too many devotees yet to ambition, pride, materialism and lust, and too few who are engaged in carrying out the commands of God. Now as in Christ's time the laborers are few. The first reply as to who these laborers should be, is that they should be men. The question arises, why should not the laborers be angels, sent by God to do this great work? Many think that ministers, who preach daily in the outpit, are sufficient, but those who think the world can be converted by such means are entirely mistaken, if would take millions of years to do that. God has chosen men to be the laborers in order to ennoble them. If it ennobles men to be presented to the kings of this earth, so as God is the King of Kings, men are also ennobled by being introduced to His higher court. Now, as we are the children of God, we cannot, without introduction, be given seats in His presence. We must first be ennobled. The question of God's reason for honoring us was then discussed. That was because He loved us. His love was not like the love of a mother for her child, for there was some selfishness in that. God loves us, though we have gone away from Him. He gave His only Son to die for its, and now asks us to come back. If we do so truly, that gives us our certificate of nobility, showing that we have been born again. By so doing we glorify God. By standing aside we give Satan the opportunity of saying that we have been born again. By so and we call its alwes, who have no right nor part in God's glory. God ennobles men by calling them to be fellow-laborers with Christ in the salvation of sooils. But nine out of ten hang back, or express themselves as willing to devote only a small perion of their spare time to the service. The reward varion of soons. But a small perion of their spare time to the service. The rowa which He will give us is the highest degree of happeness possible. His relation to us is entirely unselfied He loves us because He is love.

THE SACRIFICIAL LAMB.

By the Rev. Dr. McCosh, at the Forty-second-st, Preshy The Rev. Dr. McCosh, President of Princeton College, preached yesterday at the Forty-second-st. Presbyterian Church. Dr. McCosh is an impressive speaker, above the medium hight, with almost snow white hair, and a ringing voice, in which a slight Scotch accent is not disagreeable. He took for his text; "And as it had been slain."—Rev. v., 6.
We learn, said the preacher, that St. John was an

We learn, said the preacher, that St. John was an exile in the Isle of Patmos, and on the Lord's day he was carried into the very presence of God. His vision was the most exaited that was ever seen by man. Having looked about him in astonishment he saw a book scaled with seven scales, evidently containing the revelations of God to man. A strong angel asked, "Who is worthy to open the book and to loose the scale shereoff? There was an awful pause, and no one was found worthy to open the book, and John wept at the degeneracy of man. He was told not to weep, for one was found worthy. He looks up; what does he see? Not the awfulness of implesty, but the emblem of weakness and meckness. There stood a lamb as it had been slain. In this book the vail between this and the future world is partially withdrawn, and in it is everywhere seen the image of the Lamb. The elders fall down in adoration before the Lamb. The elders fall down in adoration before the Lamb. The elders fall down in adoration barely creature which is in heaven and on the earth, and under the earth and in the sea, cries, "Blessing and honor and glory and power be unto Him that sitteth upon the throne and unto the Lamb forever and ever." They who are arrayed in white robes are they who have washed them in the blood of the Lamb. This vision is set before us to remind us of the character of Jesus—His gentleness and meckness. How was God to be reconciled to man! The question is, How is man to be reconciled to God! The conscience must be appeased, for while it is troubled the sinner instinctively avoids all thought of God. The reconcilation must be sudden and complete. There can be no peace while we are in hostility to God. Let His anger ease and all will be calm in the sinner's neart. In order to gain the heart there must be a lovely object presented. As there is a beauty which attracts the eye, and a sweetness the ear, so there is a moral excellence that attracts every emotion of the heart. In Christ there is a combination of beauties. exile in the Isle of Patmos, and on the Lord's day he was

MISSIONS IN THE EAST. By the Rev. Narayan Sheshadrai, at the University-place Presbyte-rian Church.

As the Rev. Narayan Sheshadrai of India bad been announced to preach in the morning at the University-place Presbyterian Church a large congregation assembled to hear him. At 10:30 a.m. a ripple of in

terest ran through the church as the Rev. R. R. Booth ascended the pulpit with the white-turbaned, dark-vie aged preacher of the morning. His genial, mahoganycolored countenance, small gray mustache, and snow white turban, which he only removed dering prayer, made him a strange figure in the pulpit. His pronunci-

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

SECOND DAY OF THE SESSION. ANOTHER MEETING ORGANIZED.

FULL REPORTS OF THE IMPORTANT PAPERS BY DR. CHARLES HODGE, ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER, DR. GEORGE R. CROOKS, THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY, THE REV. C. D. MARSTON, THE RT. REV. GREGORY T. BEDELL, THE REV. E. F. COOK, AND THE REV. F. W. CONEAD; AND SPEECHES AND PRAYERS OF THE REV. FRANK CONLIN. THE REV. N. SHESH ADRAI, THE CONVERTED BRAHMIN, AND OTHERS.

The extraordinary interest manifested in the proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance on Friday was increased on Saturday to such a degree that Association Hall was found insufficient to hold the vast audience which clamored at its doors. Early in the morning the main body of delegates had attended devotional service at Dr. Adams's Church, on the corner of Madison-ave. and Twenty-fourth-st., which was filled at as early an hour as 9 o'clock. On adjourning thence to the Hall, at 10 o'clock, it was found that another audience had meanwhile filled it, so that there was barely room for the delegates. Another meeting was thereupon promptly organized in Dr. Crosby's Church, at Fourth-ave. and Twenty-second-st., a block away. Full re-

ports of both meetings are given below. The devotional exercises at Dr. Adams's Church consisted of prayers and singing only, the pastor and the Rev. Narayan Sheshadrai conducting the ceremonies.

At Association Hall the meeting was organized by prayer in the French language by the Rev. Frank Conlin, D. D., of Geneva, after which papers were read by Prof. Charles Hodge, D. D., L.L. D., on "Union by Faith with Christ the Basis of Christian Union;" by President Eliphalet Nott Potter, D. D., of Union College, on "Christian Union Consistent with Denominational Distinctions;" by Dr. George R. Crooks of New-York; by the Dean of Canterbury on the same subject; by the Rev. C. D. Marston, M. A., of London, on "The Communion of Saints-Modes of its Promotion and Manifestation;" by Bishop Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., of Ohio, on "Christian Union and Denominational Distinctions;" by the Rev. E. F. Cook, B. A., of Paris, on "The Evangelical Alliance in France;" and by the Rev. F. W. Conrad, D. D., of Philadelphia, on the "Interchange of Pulpits." All of these papers, English, French, and German, will be

found in the report below. At the impromptu session held at Dr. Crosby's church several of the above papers were reread. The Rev. Narayan Sheshadrai of Bombay and the Rev. Dr. Wilkes of Canada made speeches which are given in full

Many of the local pulpits were filled on Sunday by the foreign delegates; in the afternoon communion service was held in a Presbyterian church with the dean of an English cathedral, a Baptist, a Lutheran, and others officiating; and last evening devotional exercises were held at the Academy of Music. Short sketches of the sermons of many of the preachers, a description of the communion service, and a report of the Academy meeting will be found in other pages of THE TRIBUNE.

PROCEEDINGS AT ASSOCIATION HALL. MORNING SESSION.

The arrival of the hour of meeting in Association Hall found very nearly all the delegates in the seats set apart for them, and a great crowd of interested lookers-on in what remained of the sitting-room, and distributed along the aisles. Upon the stage, with its fresh acquisitions of vines and flowers, sat the usual number of prominent clergymen, many of them delegated by American congregations to represent their interests in the great organization of Christians. arrival, Bishop Cummings of Kentucky, who has been detained until now by the illness of his wife, and who, with the Rev. Dr. Bedeh, makes the sec-

ond Bishop who has appeared in the Conference. The session was formally opened by prayer, offered in the French tongue, by the Rev. F. Couillin of Geneva, Switzerland.

PRAYER BY THE REV. FRANK CONUN, D. b. Oh God, we bloss Thee fer all the graces and mercles Thou hast granted us vesterday and today, and for the privilege we feet to be founded on that everlasting rock, Jesus Christ, our common Savior. And now we bessered Thee to pour Thy holy spirit upon us in active to smelliv our proceedings, our words, and our works. Be specially our proceedings, our words, and our works. Be special, with us this morning and open the hearts of the hearts so that we may be edified, ancilled, and strengthenes In the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

The Chairman then stated that the first address would be on the subject of the "Union by Faith with Christ as the Basis of Christian Union," by the Rev. Charles Hodge of the Princeton Theological Seminary. Some little delay ensued, which Dr. Adams explained as follows: "I would state that there is so great a desire to attend this Conference that it has been impossible to meet the demand, so spontaneously a congregation has been brought together in an adjoining church. The programme will be carried out here as agreed for the day. I hope some of the brethren who have papers to read will, after reading them here, repeat them or the substance of them at this other meeting. The people have assembled in Dr. Crosby's church. At least there will be an expression there of Caristian feel-I beheld, and lot in the midst of the throne and of the | ing." The Rev. Dr. Hodge was then introduced, four beasts and in the midst of the elders, stood a lamb and read the paper given below, the full title of which was " Union by Faith with Christ the Basis of Christian Union."

UNION BY FAITH.

BY PROF. CHARLES HODGE, D. D., LL. D. The Church of Christ is one. There is one fold and one Shepherd, one King and one kingdom, one Father and one family. In this sense of the word the Church includes all the redeemed in Heaven and those now on earth, as well as those who are hereafter to be born. Our present concern, however, is with the Church on earth. It is one body in Christ Jesus. The unity of the Church, as existing here on earth, may be viewed in three distinct aspects: First, in relation to scattered believers in every part of the world, without any refer ence to ecclesiastical organizations; second, in regard to those local churches or congregations which are assembled and organized in every part of Caristendom by believers living near together; third, in reference to national and denominational churches which from the earliest ages have been organized in the different parts

of Christendom. First, with regard to the church considered as consisting of scattered believers in every part of the world. They constitute one body. With regard, my hearers, to the two points already mentioned, the church is one, they constitute one body. With regard, my hearers, to the two points already mentioned, the church is one, and that it is one in virtue of the union of Christ with Christians. As to the third question, as to what constitutes union with Christ, it is impossible to give a categorical answer, because our anion with Christ is munifold. We were in Him before the ioundation of the world, as we were in Adam before we were born. So we were in Christ before the worlds were made. This is a union in idea, in thought and in purpose, which antedates all union which is real and actual. Those thus in Christ before the world began, come finto life, however, as the church on earth universally believes, in a state of sin and condemnation, and they so remain until they are sin and condemnation, and they so remain until they are renewed by the Holy Ghost, the becoming dwelling place of the Spirit of God. Then they are united by Christ as members of his mystical body. They are as really one with Him and with each other as the hand is one with the feet and feet with the head. This is the mystical body of Christ as it here exists on earth. The very first exercise of the renewed soul, as soon as the Spirit of God opens the eyes of the renewed sinner, he sees at once the giory of God in the face of Jesus Christ. He falls, as Paul fell, at the feet of Jesus Christ. He says. "Lord, what will thou have me to do?" It is faith, faith therefore is the conscious as well as the living, the persistent bond of union between the soul and Christ. Every believer therefore is in Christ, not only in the